Enforces Vaccination in the Schools, Which Many People Believe is Productive of the Disease Which It is intended to Prevent-Milk Figures of the Experts.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, who is beginning on his fourth year as head of the Health Board, is said to be disappointed at the failure of philanthropists to come forward and offer to increase the supply of real pasteurized milk here. Dr. Darlington said at a recent milk conference that he was in favor of depots for pasteurized milk, for babies and had commended those provided by one philanthropist.

If a number of philant'iropists would only come forward and offer to see that most of the milk coming here from some 30,000 dairies was pasteurized, and pasteurized properly, there wouldn't be all this discussion as to why the city itself did not take this means of saving human lives and reducing the death rate. Dr. Darlington and some of his associates do not think it strange that nobody has offered to supply vaccine virus in place of the city to prevent smallpox germs from getting in their work. A great many people, was pointed out yesterday, are opposed to vaccination. They believe that it is unwise and productive of the disease it is supposed to prevent and that it is an invasion of the rights of personal liberty when the health authorities enforce it upon their children; or upon anybody; for that matter. There is an organized opposition to it, but the health authorities have taken the stand that even if some people may not believe in it it should be insisted upon for the safety of the public and as a means of preventing epidemics. In regard to pasteurization as a way of absolutely guarding the public from the danger of infection by the germs with which the milk is laden, even though it may be clean, the attitude of Dr Darlington, as expressed recently, is that is a legal question and that there might he some persons who did not want their milk pasteurized even though it might be a menace to the community.

go to show that the pasteurization of milk when done by the proper method brings about a great reduction of the death rate and has done so in all communities where the milk supply is so treated. It would be a very good thing, of course, if the death rate here could be reduced. It is higher than that of many of the large European cities. In asking for money for more contagious hospitals in this city Dr. Darlington told the Board of Estimate recently that his department was the foremost body in the world in the investigation of the causation, treatment and prevention of contagious diseases. Several cities of Europe, which have a much lower death rate, have investigated the causes of disease enough to discover that one of the best ways to prevent infectious diseases is to see that the milk supply is pasteurized. Among these cities are Berlin and Copen-

All of the figures collected by experts

But Dr. Darlington did not mention what these cities were doing. One reason, perhaps, for this, as was suggested by an expert yesterday, was because Dr. Darlington and some of his associates have a different plan, which would not place New York in the position of following the lead of other communities. The plan which is at present being followed here is first to employ enough inspectors and drop in on the farmers occasionally and ask them to send fairly clean milk to this city, without looking for germs, and then to see that the hospitals of the city are numerous enough and big enough to provide for whatever results are produced by the germs in the milk after it has been fed to New York's population. Dr said to have thought out this plan themsolves and are very anxious to give it altest see how it works before even suggesting hat the city ought to pasteurize the milk. At a recent conference on milk in this city it was suggested that as a part of this scheme New York should have a bacterioogical standard; that is that the health authorities should make a rule that no matter how clean milk was, if it contained over 100,000 germs a cubic centimeter, for instance, it could not be sold here. It was admitted by the health officials that occacionally when samples of pretty good mili-were taken down to the health board laboratories for a bacteriological examination they were found running over with germs out by the time the examination was fir all the milk had been sold. But they said that it was impossible to have a bacteriological standard that was not too high to be useful, or, in other words, that would not result in most of the milk being con-

demned. As was pointed out yesterday by one interested in the matter, the fact that it is impossible to have a bacteriological standard shows the necessity of having plenty of hospitals as part of Dr. Darlington's plan. There would not be such need of these, it is believed, if New York had inspection and pasteurization, but that, of course, is not Dr. Darlington's plan.

The plan of inspection and pasted has been advocated for a long time by a has been advocated for a long time by a good many leading physicians. One of those who has advocated it is Dr. Abrahan those who has advocated its Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who has been warning the community against the dangers of raw milk for years. Dr. Jacobi has the distinction of having been the guest of honor at a banquet tendered to him by leading physics. cians of this city and the country at large in recognition of his services to the medical profession, and it would be supposed that his opinion would have some weight with Dr. Darlington. At the time that Baltimore was being rebuilt Dr. Jacobi was invited there to talk upon the subject and was emphatic that the people should demand a proper supervision of the milk supply

Dr. Jacobi's views are that there should certainly be an inspection of dairies to prevent filth and chemical poisons which poisons, for instance, as are found in ice cream poisoning cases. Yet in Dr. Jacobi's opinion inspection fails more often than pasteurization in preserving the health of a community, because a dairy could be cleanly to the eye and yet infection be present in the shape of germs invisible to the in

"Milk," said Dr. Jacobi, "should be in-spected at the dairies. Dairymen should be visited every few weeks at irregular intervals, and severely punished in case impure, unclean or adulterated milk be found on them. One punishment will last them for some time.

After that the main thing is wholesale pasteurization, genuine and honest. If a private citizen can pasteurize successfully, as has been shown in New York, the city can do it and must do it if milk is to be positively wholesome." Unfortunately, Dr. ositively wholesome." Unfortunately, Dr. the dairyman is not possible now and will not be until there is State law covering it There is no power to compel a farmer to do anything toward giving clean milk, even on the part of Dr. Darlington's \$1,200

year inspectors.
It was pointed out by Dr. Jacobi just a year inspectors.

It was pointed out by Dr. Jacobi just where the inspection system might also fail. That could occur, he said, where there was dipht leria in a farmhause. The patient could be removed and no visible sign of the disease remain, yet the germs could be all about the place. The milkers could be all about the place. could carry them from the house to the stables, where they would infect the milk. Nothing would kill such germs but pas-

TO DURKE CKIP IN TWO DAYS.

NATIVE BROMO Quinlae remakes the cause, got the genuine, call for full name and look for expansive of E. W. Grove, Esci—Ade,

HEALTH BOARD INCONSISTENT. apply to the germs of tuberoulosis, typhoid JEWS' CASE AGAINST COLUMBIA or scarlet fever. It is particularly true of the tuberculosis germs, which come from the cows themselves, cows of high pedigree

being the most susceptible As to people doing their own pasteuriz-ing, which Dr. Darlington thinks they ought to do if they want to kill the germs which the city don't protect them from, Dr. Jacobi said that it was not fersible. "I know that the home pasteurizing proc-ess is always faulty." he said. "People

do not convince themselves by using the thermometer. Hundreds of thousands of families find it impossible. In public in stitutions I have found the same mistakes. Dr. Jacobi exploded one popular super-ition. That was that boiling destroyed the nutritive qualities in milk or changed its character in respect to its digestive properties, provided it is not boiled too long. Before milk has reached the boiling

point it has passed the pasteurizing point of 165 degrees for some time and high temperature has destroyed germs. perature has destroyed germs:

A whole lot of physicians and experts
are on record as favoring pasteurization
by the city along with Dr. Jacobi. Some
of them are wondering how long the present Darlington plan is to be tried as an alterna tive to the pasteurization plan which they are unanimous in saying would certainly bring about a greatly reduced death rate.

FINN WAS EASY WITH THEM. Cost Man and Woman Who Dined With Him

Only \$3 Each to Pound Former's Wife. The woman who says she is Jeannette Wynne of 49 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and who was locked up in the Tenderloin station prison on Saturday night together with Louis G. Meyers, an asphalt contractor of 156 Fifth avenue, is really, according to the police, Mrs. William Harkness of 115 West 113th street. Mrs Harkness and Meyers were arrested while fighting with Mrs. Meyers in Mr. Meyers's office. Mrs. Meyers bailed her husband out on condition that he wouldn't bail out Mrs. Harkness, who was bailed out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Thomas Todd, a professional bondsman.

The prisoners were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Finn in the Jefferson Market police court, charged with being is to the effect that after eighteen years of peaceful married life, her husband recently left her for th Harkness woman. Sho left her for th Harkness woman. She says she had seen little of him of late, but went to his office on Saturday night, as he had agreed to see her at 7 o'clock. Before had agreed to see her at 70 clock. Before keeping this engagement Meyers went with Mrs. Harkness to dinner at the Waldorf. He left her after dinner and told her to go home. Instead she followed him to his office and the result was a fight.
Policeman Lemmon told the Court that

the two prisoners were attacking Mrs. Meyers and that the office in which the fight occurred was badly wrecked. Mrs. Meyers did not prefer a charge of assault against the Harkness woman as she had intimated that she might.

Lawyer O'Sullivan, who represented the Harkness woman, told the Court naively that Mrs. Harkness came to Meyers's office at the latter's request, as Meyers wanted to introduce Mrs. Harkness to his wife. The wife, according to Lawyer O'Sullivan, didn't wait for an introduction, but sailed into Mrs. Harkness as soon as the latter ap-

peared.
Magistrate Finn fined Meyers and Mrs.
Harkness \$3 each. Mrs. Meyers was a silent
witness of the whole proceeding.

P. R. R. TERMINAL EXTENSION. New Section, Largely for Immigrants, to He Added to Jersey City Station.

Additions and extensions to the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal at Jersey City, which will cost approximately \$300,000, have just been decided upon by the directors. The announcement was made yesterday.

The improvements include the erection of a new building 120 by 620 feet, just to the north of the slip now used by the boats running to Twenty-third street. Pier D. now occupying the space to be taken up by the new building, will be rebuilt and 60 feet will be added to the north end of the present lobby in the passenger station to connect it with the new section. The principal feature of the new section will be a large immigrant waiting room 160 feet building will be used by the Adams Express

The decision to enlarge the Jersey City station is made notwithstanding the that in a few years the great station in New York will be ready. It was said yesterday that the reason for this was that experts on traffic growth had calculated that the demands upon the facilities at Jersey City would continue to increase even after the Manhattan terminal had been opened and after the McAdoo tunnels began transporting a great deal of the suburban traffic

It is the plan of the Pennsylvania to handle all of the immigrant business, which is very large in itself, at Jersey City. One reason for the addition to the present station is the increasing necessity to provide larger and better accommodations for the

BISHOP CUSACK HIS ACCUSER. Man Makes Violent Speech in Church While Confessions Are Being Held.

A middle aged man who gave the name of John Smith and said he had no permanent address was arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday on a charge of creating a disturbance in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, on East Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday night.

A number of persons were going to con fession when the man entered the church and in a loud voice made a violent speech against religion and the existence of God Policeman Garrison was called in and ar

rested him.

Bishop Cusack, pastor of St. Stephen's, sent a letter to the presiding Magistrate asking that the man be dealt with severely. as this was the second time he had disturbed the peace of the church. The letter said he had come down from the workhouse three

days ago after serving two months there for his first offence.

"I am going to send you to the workhouse for six months this time. Perhaps it will be a lesson to you," Magistrate Moss said

He indorsed on the paper "A bad case," so that other Magistrates would not discharge the prisoner before his term was up.

The extensive area of low pressure which was developing over the Lake regions on Saturday moved into the Atlantic States yesterday as a storm, with rain and high winds. A general and rapid rise in temperature occurred in the Lake regions and eastward, turning the snow, which was falling at many points throughout those dis tricts, into rain by night. This depression was followed by an area of high pressure which caused a general fall in temperature west of the Mis-sissippi River, with fair weather. The temperature In the East was unusually high for the season. In this city the day opened with light snow, followed by fair weather, rain in the late afternoon and clear weather again by night; much warmer; wind, generally southwesterly, becoming brisk to high at night; average humidity, 72 per

cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.83; 3 P. M., 29.54. The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

Lowest temperature 28° at 6 A. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, fair and colder to (a) preceded by snow flurries in the interior; fair to-For New England, fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds, dimin

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware; Maryland and the District of Columbia. fair to day and to morrow, somewhat colder to day brisk northwest winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, snow flurries to day and along the Lakes York, show durries towns to morrow; fresh northwest winds.

BARRED FROM ALL COLLEGE LIFE. SAYS ONE SPOKESMAN.

Many Would Gladly Leave the College, but Scholarships and Family Plans Keep Them There-Rowing, the Chief Varsity Sport, Is Marketly Anti-Semitte.

The movement started by some of the Jews at Columbia to force a greater recognition of students of that race in collegiate activities is not likely to be very successful. The Jews, who form nearly half of the university body of students, have split on the question of whether the Hebrews in the university are being wronged or not. Following the announcement that a society had been formed to act in behalf of the Jews at Columbia, a so-called conservative element of students of the same race put in a disclaimer that they were dissatisfied with their treatment.

"What are you trying to do?" was the question asked one of the men in the pro-Semitic movement yesterday. "If your men are not wanted in the undergraduate societies and the like, why don't you keep out from where you are not wanted? Aren't

you sufficient to yourselves?" "That is just the point. The things we want to have a chance at are those that all the other men in college are free to join in. We don't want to be taken into Greek letter freternities if we are not wanted, but we feel that we have a right to try for the crew the football team, the baseball team or any other athletic group or to be in membership in any of the non-secret and semipublic organizations of the college or uni-

"It is easy to multiply instances of prejudice without mentioning names. The instances are known to most of the men in the university right now. There was a year or so ago, a Southern Jew who came to Columbia. He was a clean cut chap, strong and well built. When the call came for candidates for his class crew he started to row on the machines. He did not know anything of the prejudices against Jews Some things seemed odd to him, but he stuck right at it and after a while he was left in the final squad.

"Bar one he was admitted to be the strong-

est man in the boat. When the class crew was taken to Poughkeepsie, away from the college, he was suddenly dropped to a substitute's place and a member of an old New York family with Columbia crew traditions put in his place. He was so chagrined at his removal that he complained to the varsity captain, who then made it clear to him why he had been dropped. The varsity crew is the greatest

anti-Semitic organization in Columbia.

"The crew men spread their influence to other sports. Not more than a few months ago a varsity crew captain did his best to defeat for election as manager of the basketball team a man who he thought from his name was a Jew. He went to men on the basketball team and pleaded with them not to have that - Jew elected manage in spite of the fact that the man had served a year as assistant manager and as a result was entitled to election under an invariable rule in Columbia sport. The man was not a Jew, but the action of the crew captain shows the crew influence and traditions

"Several years ago the president of the Philolexian Society, a debating club in the university more than a hundred years action that no Jews were to be admitted to membership in the society. He made no concealment of the fact and Jews were barred then and have been since. The Jews in his own class were 45 out of less than 100. They learned that this man was going to be put up in the senior elections for a class day office and they got together. A list was prepared and every man on the list was pledged to go to the election. The man's friends were not Catching a few private enemies who were not Jews the Hebraic contingent defeated him for every office for which he was nomi-

"That is what we might do in cases here, the barrier and does nothing for us. We cannot go on combatting the whole uni-versity world, and even if we do it is not the sort of campaign that conduces to a happy university life. We hear a great deal from Dr. Butler about a university not being made up of four walls of its build-ings, but our university life is of that kind. Rather, it is of one wall, which is builded against us to keep us away from the pursuits of other men. The Columbia spirit is that Jews are not as other men, and Shylock's speech would not convince the enemies of Judaism there.

"There are a few activities into which we

are allowed to enter. For instance in track athletics it is so much more a question of individual ability now that any man gets a place. Track athletic sport is the fairest in that way at Columbia. It was not so a few years ago, but since 1902 it has been simply a matter of individual ability. Before that favorites were played. The whole thing in athletics is that in many cases the captains are fraternity men and they are rather bound to uphold the line of they are rather bound to uphoid the line of action of their fraternities in keeping us off. There always is a great deal of talk about places on every team being open to every man who cares to try, but the right way to say it is that the places are open to every

"If it were possible to most of us we would get out of Columbia within three months after entering. However, we are hampered by finances in many cases or else in others we have been sent to college by our parents or have won scholarships and our parents or have won scholarships and are not, therefore, free to go where we would. Many persons to whom I have complained about the way Jews are treated at Columbia say 'Well, if you don't like it, why don't you get out?' To which I with hundreds of others answer 'Oh, if only we could.' But being there and having to stay we are not going to stand for a continuance of the treatment that we have been getting.

treatment that we have been getting.
"Just what can be done I hardly know.
The faculty influence is with the Gentile
element, so far as I can find out. We cannot appeal to the faculty to open the competition for athletic teams or for the under graduate societies. We cannot do anything very well but form our own societies of all sorts. We are here, We must stay here because we are after an education, but it simply may be taken to mean that a Jew at Columbia, except under very special circumstances, is to go to Columbia for his lectures only and he need expect nothing from the college but what he gets in the "If he wants companionship of an intimate

nature he must go only with Jews."

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10 .- Fortunes have been made by usurious money lenders in the Norfolk Navy Yard, Shylocks usually being enlisted men. So notorious did the "brokerage" business become that Capt. s, executive officer of the station has taken steps to stop it.

"Errands to go Through slush and snow?" Why not Telephone? Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO. 18 Day Street

COCTANUT CAKE FOR COPS. That's What You Get When You Take Care

The state of the s

of Mrs. Legally's Baby for Her. The captain and crew of the East 104th street police station got, a surprise yesterday afternoon. A messenger boy about the size of a bootjack lugged into the station house a great covered basket, which appeared to be crammed full and from which there came a pleasant odor. Capt. Corcoran, observing that his own name was marked on a card, received the basket.

Inside, under a white square of linen, was a tremendous cocoanut cake, two feet long, a foot high and a foot and a half wide. The icing was an inch thick and was sprinkled with shredded cocoanut, giving it a shaggy but extremely inviting appearance. With the cake was a gallon pot of steaming hot coffee, and a note to the captain. This was

Babies get lost every day-I suppose five r six a day-anyway it must be common enough to you and your men. I never paid uch attention to pieces in the papers about babies disappearing and anxious mothers and so on, but let me say that when your own baby is lost it makes all the difference in the world. Therefore I ask you to accept this little present from a very grateful mother.

(Mrs.) KATE LOGALLY P. S .- You needn't be afraid to eat all you want of the cake. There isn't an ache or a pain in a ton of it. I'm a mighty good cakemaker, if I do say it myself.

The cake melted away like molasses candy in the hot hand of a little boy, but a segment was held in reserve, as Capt. Corcoran put it, for the reserves on night duty. Also, the captain was kept busy explaining the presence of the cake and explaining that he had not raided a bakery to pinch a bun. He told how it was that Mrs. Kate Legally's baby had a considerable part of Harlem excited last Saturday night.

night.
Mrs. Legally, who is young and pretty and rather newly married, started out shopping early Saturday night and took her four-months-old baby, Edward, along with her. First she went to call on some friends near Madison avenue and 100th street, and then she went to a store at Madison avenue and 105th street to get some groceries. Carrying the baby and some groceries. Carrying the baby and two parcels, she left the grocery and got as far as 106th street before she remembered that she had left another parcel in the store. It happened that an acquaintance, Louis Kemp of 59 East 194th street, came along then and Mrs. Legally asked Kemp to hold the baby a minute. Kemp was in a hurry, and the street was full of people he knew, anyway, but he was game and he took the bundle of white in his arms and tried to look happy.

look happy.

Fifteen or twenty minutes passed and Kemp was getting miserable. Then a girl Grace Smith of 108 East 105th street, passed him. Kemp grabbed her hopefully and asked her to hold the baby until the mother came back. The little girl took the child eagerly, but instead of waiting at the corner, ran home with her new found toy, telling her mother that she had got a baby of her own. Her mother told got a baby of her own. Her mother told her to take it back and leave it on a door-step—she didn't need any more babies in house. Grace mournfully laid the

then ran home crying.

Janitor Malechink of the apartment at 11 East 105th street found the baby, perfectly safe and quite comfortable in the thick, soft wrappings of flannel and lamb's wool, and carried it around to the East 10th attract station. Sargt Jackson sept. 104th street station. Sergt Jackson sent it to Bellevue Hospital as quickly as possible and then went off duty without mentioning so trivial an incident. The entry on the blotter might have described any number of white babies.

About 9 o'clock Mrs. Legally ran into the station house frantic and hysterical. The

new sergeant knew nothing about her baby and Capt. Corcoran was none the viser. Out went the captain himself. Detectives Higgins and Norton and every man of the reserves, who all volunteered for the duty when they saw the pretty mother in tears. An hour's search turned up not the baby. but Janitor Malechink put them on the right track. A wagon was then sent to Bellevue with Mrs. Legally and the baby was recovered.

That's why there was good cake and fresh hot coffee in the East 104th street station yesterday.

PLEADS FOR ZIONIST CAUSE.

thuslastic Meeting. About 2,000 enthusiastic Hebrew Zionists

were in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Dr. Shmariohu Levin, a member of the earlier Russian Duma, who has been touring this country on behalf of the Zionist cause. The hall was filled when Dr. Levin appeared upon the platform. The white flag of the Zionist cause, with its two heavy bars of blue, was in evidence all over the place. One bought them at five cents per on entering. These flags waved at every slight provocation. Aided by them one bunch of the school children sang the "Lathikwa," the song of hope which Zionists look upon as their national song.

When the guest of the afternoon could be heard he was saying that his coming to America had been represented as having to do simply with the revolution in Russia. This, he said, was a mistake-that he came as a Zionist.

The speaker branded as false the idea that freedom could best be obtained as the outcome of slavery. A free country, Amer-ica, was the best place in which to develop the Zionist cause. [Applause.]

The remarks recently attributed to Baron Ginsberg, that the Jews did not wish for freedom, Dr. Levin said might do a good deal of harm. Only in a nation which had no centre would it be possible for every man to speak for the nation and be believed. "There are 40,000,000 Jews," he said; "a. Ginsberg more or less doesn't matter.

"Those who believe that when Russia is freed the Jews will be free are wrong. It is strange that Jews should be called

ipon to make excuses for their existence live because we have to, and should permitted to live without suffering

The speaker exhorted the American Jews not to lose sight of their race. "Let us have a centre, where we can have a national place of worship and united education. The Jewish race now has no mother which

A final outburst of enthusiasm followed A final outburst of enthusiasm followed the declaration that the Jewish race had a legal right to its land. The speaker con-cluded by saying that he had found general sympathy for the cause among the Jews

in America.

Dr. Magnes, associate rabbi at the Temple Beth-El, also took issue with the statement of Baron Ginsberg. He made the only definite suggestion of the afternoon when he said: "Let us get together a body of, say, 5,000 Jewish men and women into a close organization in this city, to act as a sort of revolutionary force. I am convinced that we will never be able to move the Jews. who are at its foot, unless we have an implement with which to strike when the time comes."

Petition n involuntary Bankruptey. CHICAGO. Feb. 10 .- An involuntary petition in lankru tey against Morton & Co., flour n illers, was filed late yesterday afternoon. The petition was filed by creditors having claims aggregating \$553.47, according to the petition. The concern is said to have assets amounting to \$600,000 and liabilities in unsecured claims amounting to \$250,00), and secured claims amount ing to \$300,000.

Electrical Workers' War. W. D. McNulty, who has been deputized as a special Deputy Attorney-General to bring an action for the appointment of a receiver of the New York Electrical Workers Union, announced last night that he would renew the application which was recently withdrawn and world accompany it with affidavits of an officer of the union who



HALE DESK CO.. 15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange

RECORD DINES WITH RIVAL.

HE AND COL. DICKINSON HAVE HEART TO HEART TALK.

And Maybe Hudson County Republicans Will Again Dwell Together in Harmony. Give Fagan a Fourth Term and Let the

It was learned yesterday through a Newark lawyer who happened to drop into the Lawyers' Club in this city at the right moment that Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, the Secretary of State of New Jersey, and leader of the Republican organization forces in Hudson county, and Corporation Counsel George L. Record of Jersey City, the recognized political and legal adviser of the New Idea movement, dined together at the club on Friday and had a heart to heart talk on things political.

The fact that these two erstwhile friends and recent political enemies came together for the purpose of discussing future policies of the Republican party in the State, and particularly in Hudson county, will be news to the politicians of both parties and will start a lot of Jerseymen guessing.

It is believed that the defeat of John F Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, for the United States Senatorship, the Gubernatorial election in the fall, and the fact that Col. Dickinson would like to be reappointed Secretary of State by Gov. Edward Casper Stokes in April, had some influence with the Colonel in inducing him to meet Mr. Record. It is also believed that the recent announcemen of Mayor Mark M. Fagan that he proposes to be a candidate for a fourth term in the fall and the Corporation Counsel's hope that the New Idea principles will cut an important figure in the Gubernatorial contest were more or less responsible for Mr.

Record's willingness to "talk things over with the Colonel." It has been known for some time that Gov. Stokes and other prominent Republicans throughout the State who have the interests of the Republican party at hear have attempted to find the ways and means of getting the Hudson county factions to patch up their differences and present a united front at the November election.

Mr. Record said things about Col. Dickinon on the stump last fall and the Corporation Counsel is now under indictment for libelling the Colonel. Fagan officeholders are waiting trial on indictments returned by a Grand Jury drawn by Sheriff John C Kaiser, chairman of the Republican county committee controlled by the Colonel's organization friends, and there is a mixun generally in the two camps.

Only last Friday night the last remaining Fagan holdover members of the county comnittee were dropped from the roll of mem-pership because they wouldn't pay their dues and the Mayor's rival organization. the Republican central committee of Hudson county, is now ready for the coming fray. It is generally admitted in Hudson county hat Mr. Record, Mayor Fagan and their New Idea friends are in a fine position to lay down the law to the regulars, whereas the walloping which the Republican ticket received in the county last fall with the Colonel at the helm indicates that it is up to Dickinson to do something if he wants to secure a reappointment as Secretary of

The only way in which he can please the State leaders, it is said, is to patch up the troubles in Hudson county and get all hands to stand by the Republican candihands to stand by the Republican candidate for Governor, whoever he may be.

The New Idea men in Jersey City are just now very much interested in the approaching Mayoralty election. Mayor Fagan will run again. He says so, and his friends say that settles it. He has many big schemes that he hopes to work out for the benefit of Jersey City and he needs another term in which to carry out his plans. Some folks say they believe Fagan could win again even if there were a regular Republican and a Democratic candidate opposed to him. There are other New opposed to him. There are other New Idea men who consider that his chances would be improved many per cent. if he ad the regular Republican nomination.

He has been regular three times.

The Dickinsonites, or regulars, are thoroughly convinced that a regular Republican candidate wouldn't have a ghost of a chance with Fagan in the field. Many of a chance with Fagan in the field. Many of them admit that the regulars would gain absolutely nothing by opposing him and say that although they succeeded in beating Fagan by putting up a man they would be in a worse position after election than they are now. They also agree that a third ticket in Jersey City and a continuation of the factional fight at the polls tinuation of the factional fight at the polls might injure the chances of success of the Republican candidate for Governor.

A disposition has been shown among the long headed Republican regulars to con-cede certain things to the Fagan men and stand for Fagan's renomination as the best means of bringing about apparent Repub-

ican harmony A few weeks ago County Clerk John Rotherham, one of Col. Dickinson's warmest friends, announced in The Sun that if the renomination of Mayor Fagan was the only thing which kept the factions from coming together he would be willing to go into the city convention and vote for his selection's the Benuthican candidate for a fourth tion as the Republican candidate for a fourth term. Rotherham's courageous stand pro-duced a sensation and since then many of his friends have acknowledged the wisdom of his course.

It couldn't be learned last night what

Col. Dickinson and Mr. Record said to each other over their dinner at the Lawyers' Club, but it is believed that the former acknowledged rivals for each other's political scalps had a lot of interesting things to

The fact that they could be brought to-gether at all to discuss politics would have been considered an impossibility a few weeks ago in view of their very much The fact that they got together will cause much speculation and perhaps a readjustment of political conditions in

MINE FIRE SPREADING.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 10 .- The , fire in No. 4 lift of No. 19 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which began on Friday and cost the lives of seven workers, continues to spread, and great damage is being done to the mine.

The bodies of six of the victims have been recovered, but the seventh has not been found.

The part of the mine where the fire in

The part of the mine where the fire may be flooded to quench the flames.

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NEGROES TALK AT ST. THOMAS'S. Tell of Their Own Struggles for an Educa-

tion and of the Needs of Their Race. Two negroes compelled the interest of un audience at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, yesterday afternoon when they told their stories of toil and privation in securing an education. The speakers were the Rev. N. P. Boyd, a graduate of St. Paul's school for negroes at Lawrenceville, Va. and Prof. A. J. Griffin, a graduate of St. Augustine's School at Raleigh, N. C., and principal of the High

Point Normal and Industrial Institute, at

High Point, N. C. Mr. Boyd is laboring among the negroes of the "Black Belt" in Virginia, from among which he himself was rescued. After many hardships he was graduated from St. Paul's School, at Lawrenceville, and then took in hand his sister to give her the same advantages he had enjoyed. She is now

the wife of a aminister who, like Mr. Boyd, is working to redeem his people.

Mr. Boyd has great faith in the negro and believes that he has it in him to make something of himself if he gets an opportunity. As an illustration of what his people, especially those of the "Black Belt." are capable of doing agriculturally, he stated that out of the 176,000 farms owned by negroes in the United States were owned by the negroes of Virginia

Prof. Griffin, though he reviewed in gen-eral the work done in St. Augustine's School at Raleigh and in his own institute at High personal struggles for an education purpose of showing what many of his race

Other speakers were Capt. A. T. Mahan R. Fulton Cutting and George Foster Pea-body. Bishop Greer presided. MORE TUGBOAT STRIKES LIKELY.

Lehigh and D., L. & W. Employees Not Satisfied With Their Wages. The officers of the New York Harbor Boatmen's Union announced yesterday that unless the demand for \$10 a month increase. in wages of the tugboat men who are on strike on the boats of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy are granted a strike will be ordered this week on all the Lehigh Valley tugboats. They also said that unless the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, whose tugboat men after striking went back to work, grants the advance of \$10 a month which was demanded the men will go on strike again, and a general strike may be ordered in sympathy on the boats of the other railroads At Perth Amboy, where the Lehigh Valley tugboat men are on strike, and at Port Reading, where a strike has taken place on the tugboats of the Philadelphia and Reading company, there are large stores of anthracite. The delegates of the union said yesterday that the strikes at Perth Amboy and Port Reading have had an effect in lessening the delivery of coal. The following statement was made on behalf of

will soon be felt in a shortage of coal unless we gain our demands. The men are well organized and are in a position to hold out, They think it only fair that, as all the other men of the railroad's forces have had their wages advanced, the men on the tugboats should get an advance in wages correspond-ing to the increased cost of living."

ROLL GONE WHEN HE AWOKE.

New Friend Murphy Hall Just Made. Joseph Murphy, who says he lives at 10 Macon street, Brooklyn, appeared as complainant in the West Side court yesterday in the theft of \$1,000 from him on last Wednesday. Joseph Byrne of 1023 Sixth avenue was held by Magistrate Wahle in \$2,500 bail for examination on Tucsday on sus-picion of being concerned in the robbery.

Murphy fell in with a cabman after he had come out of the New York Athletic Club on Wednesday. Through the cabman he met Byrne and a woman and went with the three new found friends to the Central Park Hotel, at Fifty-ninth street and Sev-Park Hotel, at Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. When he entered the hotel he had the \$1,000 in his pocket, he said. He went to a room and fell asleep, awakening several hours later to find money, woman, cabman and Byrne gone. He notified Police Headquarters and Detective Sergeant Diefenthaler arrested Byrne on Saturday. The other two have not yet been found.

Despondent Lawyer Kills Himself FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 10. - Milton Bruce, a lawyer, committed suicide to-night by shooting. He was 40 years old and unmarried. It is believed that despondency over ill health was the cause. Bruce cam from Holyoke twelve years ago. Ban books showing deposits of \$8,000 were found

Carnegle Gives Lake Forest College

\$40,000 CHICAGO, Feb. 10. -The trustees of Lake forest College announce that word has been received from Andrew Carnegie's secretary that \$40,000 has been given for a new dormitory at the college.

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JERSEY CITY'S "BLIND POETESS". celebrates Her Sith Birthday -Says She's Too Old to Write More. Miss Alice A. Holmes, the Blind Poetess

of Jersey City, quietly celebrated on Saturday at her home, 223 Warren street, the eighty-sixth anniversary of her birth. "I have been ill all winter," she cheerily said to a Sun reporter last night, "and did not feel strong enough to have a regular party, but some of my friends remembered the day and I had a real good time."

Miss Holmes was born in Wind Farthing.
County Norfolk. England. on February
9, 1821, and came to America at the age of 8. On the voyage over she was stricken, with smallpox, and when she was discharged from the hospital it was found that her sight had been destroyed. At 17 she was sent to the New York Institution for the Blind, where she spent seven years. Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer was attending the institu-

tion for the Blind, where she spent seven years. Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, was attending the institution at that time and the young women were close friends. Miss Holmes did not aspire at that time to be a poet.

"I idolized Fanny," she said, "and was very fond of her poetry, but it was not until I was about 30 that I began to write." probably would not have had the courage o write for publication if it hadn't been for Jeanne L. Bence, a Jersey City poet, who had quite a reputation in her day. She gave me much encouragement and, acting on her advice, I had many little things published."

Miss Holmes has had four volumes of poems published and for a long time she supported herself by her pen.

"I haven't written anything lately," she sail. "I guess I am getting too old."

GRANTS POLICEMAN'S REQUEST. Magistrate Moss Makes It Easy for Blue-

There was a long line of prisoners in the Yorkville police court yesterday and Policeman Frank Johnston of the Fifth street station was the first to step up before the Magistrate.
"What's this case?" asked Magistrate

"Two women I arrested for soliciting."
the policeman responded.
The Court told him to step down and wait
until more important cases had been dis-

Your Honor, I haven't been to church on Sunday for a month. I'd like to go to-day, but it will be too late if I have to go to the bottom of the line." said the policeman.

The Magistrate looked at the policeman for a moment and was convinced of his: for a moment and assignment and assignment. He decided to hear the case at once and remarked:

"It seems novel, but after all it's only a

natural for our policemen to be religious. He fined the women \$2 each.

Locomotive Boller Explodes, Killing Engineer. CHESTER, Mass . Feb. 10 .- The boiler of a

locomotive attached to a freight train on the Boston and Albany exploded near here to day, fatally injuring James Murphy in the Boston and Albany, and injuring the fireengineer of Albany, and injuring the fire-man and a brakeman who was riding in the cab, The concussion broke windows

YOUMANS Spring Styles

> will be shown Thursday, Feb. 14

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